



¶ We ask the editor of the Louisville Democrat,

any use of the abbey of the Democratic editors  
 to say: distinctly and directly whether  
 he believes that the government is not  
 intelligence can declare knowingly that the policy of  
 construction of a railroad to the Pacific Ocean as  
 government work and by government funds was  
 of the Cincinnati platform. We have a right  
 to question, and the editor of the Democrat  
 a right to answer it or not as he pleases.

¶A large number of petitions have been  
 presented to the Legislature of Ohio, praying that  
 the "white" may be stricken from the Constitu-  
 tion of that State, and that all laws be repealed that  
 make distinctions on account of color.

¶The Louisville Democrat is to be published  
 hereafter on Sunday. Having broken all the rest  
 the Leaf's commands, it is now about to  
 break the fourth.

Washington, Jan. 25, 1867.

[illegible]

the priest's construction of constitutional rights. In fact, the bill has been passed on the principle (for this is the occasion) that "deplorable diseases require deplorable remedies."

But I have already given you an idea of the bill, but the practice under it yet to occur.

The correspondent of the Times fails to satisfy me. He is not a man of the right kind. Unfortunately, he cannot name the guilty parties without a dishonorable breach of confidence. He says that the bill will be "a good thing," but will excuse no men on such a plea, nor will they excuse him for the reason that his communication would be a disclosure of the confidence of the Government.

Testimony. The importance of the revelation sought to be made is apparent. The two black sheep must, for the sake of the flock, be sacrificed. The Government, as he doubtless will, according to his present manner and his own private associations, disappoint the public. The Government will be disgraced, and the country will be in the wrong, one thing is certain: he is

Mr. Chester, another newspaper correspondent, who conveniently absented himself directly after the first of the trial, which took place on Wednesday, was seen on his way to the Hotel Astor—has been charged back from Philadelphia. He was yesterday afternoon in the city, and was seen by the writer, enacting the exciting scene of Wednesday, when he gave him the privilege of making a defense speech (in the language of the law) in the case of the first of the members of the committee, who was charged with the crime of kidnapping, but plucking into the hands of all the members and conspiring their by the way, to the effect that the members of the committee were charged, Chester, charge, on this occasion. This is the all-absorbing topic; everything else is forgotten.

Congress during the present session has acted well toward private claimants. Never before have so many claims been allowed, and so many of them have been paid. It is not probable that the same will be done two months or so. Whatever the fault of the members may be, this action on full deferred men-

**ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.**  
HAIKAP, Jan. 29.  
The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool, arrived here last night with dates to the 15th inst.  
Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th inst.  
The settlement of the Swiss difficulty is unquestionably the least of the arrangements to be made in course of adjustment.

**Liverpool, 17th.**—The Brokers' Circular quotes the cotton market closed with Baltimore inquiring either for speculation or export at a decline of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a point in prices. Sales for the week 2,700 bales. Sales yesterday 1,000 bales.

**Breadstuffs.**—The market shows a turn in favor of buyers and closes firm. Buyers demand a reduction in the cost of 10 to 20, and a decline of 50¢ of market for corn slightly cheaper. Provision market closes with a decline.

**Consols.**—Money market slightly more stringent. Consols for money quoted at 95 $\frac{1}{2}$  (95 $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

The industry's regular cotton market quotations are as follows: **Exports at a decline of 5¢.** Sales of the week 27,000 bales, including 2000 bales on speculation and 7000 bales for export. **Domestic market.** Orleans 54; Middling Orleans 7 1/4; Fair middling 7 1/4-1/2; Middling Mobile 7 3/4; upland fair 7 11-15; upland middling 7 1/2-3/4.

**Stock of cotton in port, 318,000 bales, including 120,000 American.** **Domestic consumption.** Daily average, 100,000 bales; day-to-day estimated at 100,000 bales. **Market closing steady.**

**Prices.** 4-4 1/2¢.—New Orleans turn ordinance is unchanged.

**Manchester advices quote market steady.**

**Brooklyn.** The market for cotton is quiet. "Brokers' regular" cottons market quiet and tendency downward. **Flour market inactive at a decline of 6¢.** **Wheat.** Market quiet and tendency downward. **Philadelphia flour 32-32 1/2¢; Ohio 28-30¢.** **Richmond, Spence, & Co. quote wool market at 50¢.** **Wool.** Market quiet and tendency downward. **Wool.** Mixed combed is quoted at 35¢ 3/4-4¢ 1/4.

17. The following is the price of the various

[illegible]

*Letsen-Land*, 820-824; U. S. J., 7, 1967 and 1988, 1091-100.  
L'Estuaire-Land, Jan. 6, 1967 for treaty copy at 353.

HABESAN, Jan. 29.  
The Arabica arrived at Halifax as a quarter before noon. She left Liverpool on the morning of the 17th—occupied the Europa on the 18th bound to Liverpool.

The Arabica arrived out on the morning of the 17th. The Neufchatel dispute was virtually ended. Committees of both houses of the Swiss Federation adopted resolutions which were sent to the Government. A geographic dispatch from Bern of the 12th, further announced that the National Council accepted proposals for the settlement of the Neufchatel question. The Swiss State had not yet voted. No final engagements were made by Prussia, but it is understood that the King would accept the terms proposed by the Swiss Government of Neufchatel. Two castles of Neufchatel and Locle however remain the King's property. Their revenues are shared between the King and the Swiss Government.

Breton.—Meetings continue throughout the country against the proposed extension of the frontier to the Atlantic coast. —Peruh Kahn, the Persian ambassador to London, has been recalled.

at Mars with a suite of an hundred persons.

The Corps Legislative opens the 15th of February.

The Bishop of Amiens is appointed Archbishop of Turley.—It is rumored that Mr. Lyaudet had obtained concessions for a railroad from Pusticher to the city of Lyons, and that the Emperor's powers favor with a view to military purposes.

Diplomatic conferences relative to the Dumbian question are in progress.

A dispatch from the Russian government to the Emperor in regard to Neuchâtel affairs, ending the Emperor's reply, is published in the *Journal des Débats*, and is favorable to the freedom of the King of Prussia.

*Later*.—Bern, Friday.—The final vote of the National Assembly, on the subject of the election of the Council of State, which with the National Council constitutes the National Assembly, separated the two majorities, and resolved upon the adoption almost unanimously.

Paris, 16th.—The royalist prisoners will be set at liberty, and conducted to the French frontier by the Swiss troops.

**Medal.**—Twenty-five political prisoners escaped from the jails of Calcutta.

The claims of Chinese new to the 26th received, the Government of Canton continued oblige, and the foreign consuls were not allowed to see the people venturing to speak of peace. The Americans had destroyed the barrier forts.

**AN INTERESTING CASE.**—An interesting affair is now being tried in the court of the city of London, the conduct of the Administration. It will be remembered that by the treaty of 1860, the United States were to be allowed to send troops to the ex-Pasha of Tripoli, and all his descendants and followers. This protection was accorded in 1862, and in 1863, the Government of the United States, on behalf of the United States, with Hamet Karamanli, for his aid in the war against the then reigning Pasha of Tripoli. Consequently, it is more or less a claim against the Government under the treaty of alliance aforesaid, but in order to substantiate the claim, the Government must show that the Pasha of Tripoli was a descendant of the Pasha of Tripoli.

[illegible]

A warrant has been issued this evening against J. R. Sweeney, on the affidavit of Welch, of Connecticut, to arrest him for perjury in a portion of his testimony before the committee.



